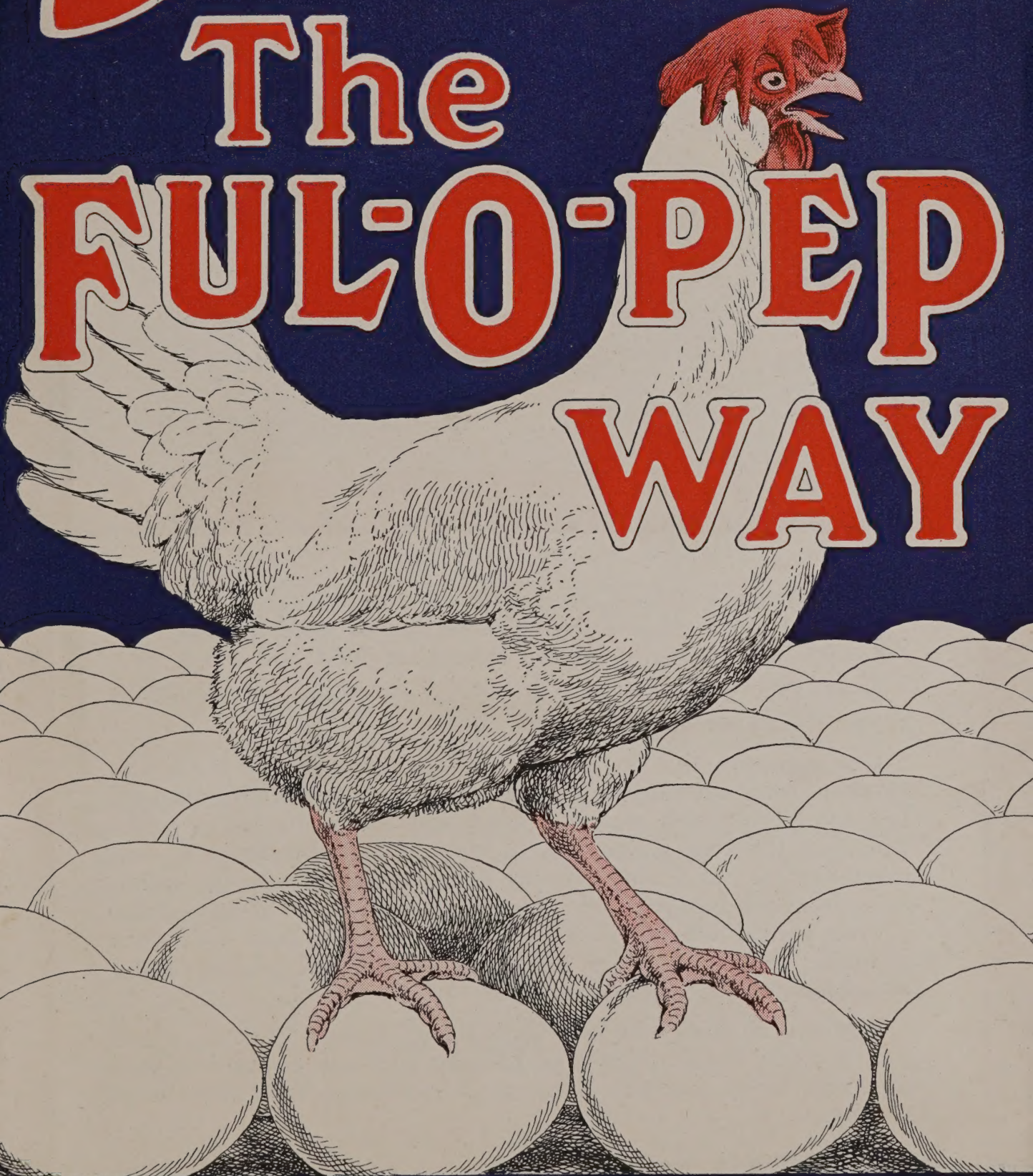


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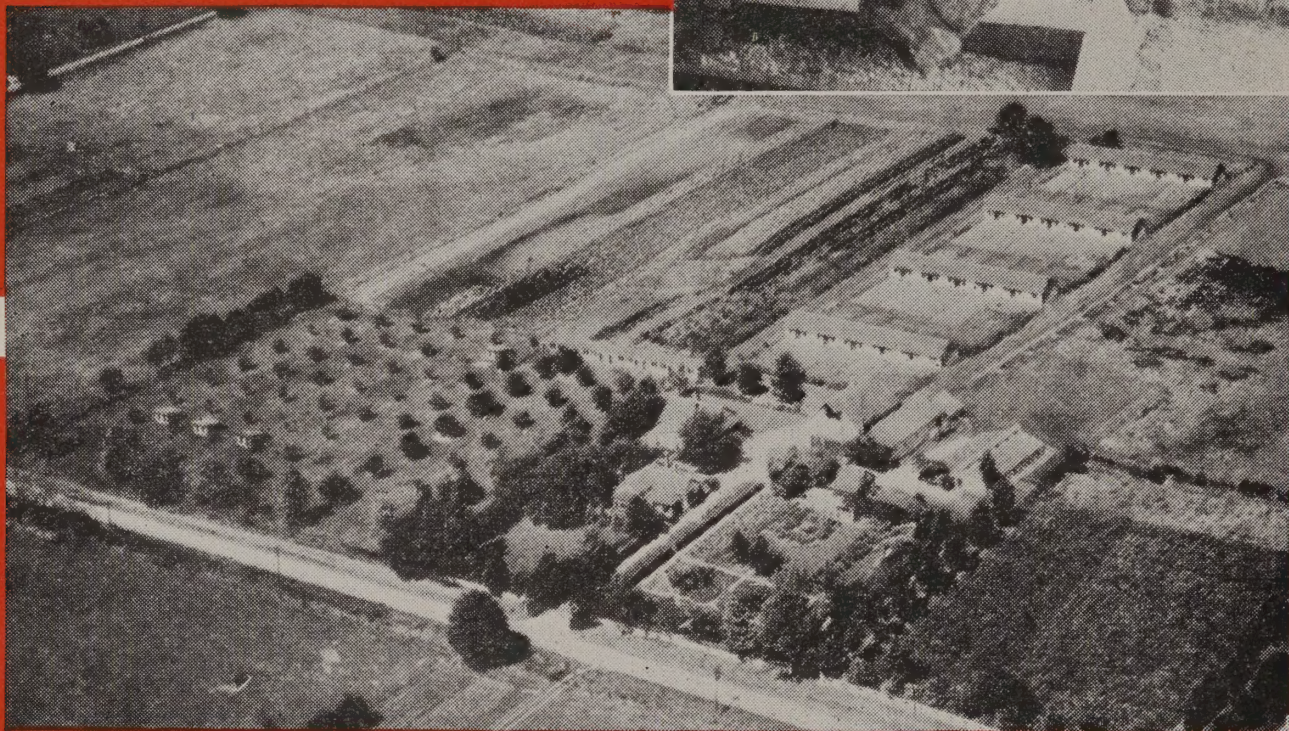
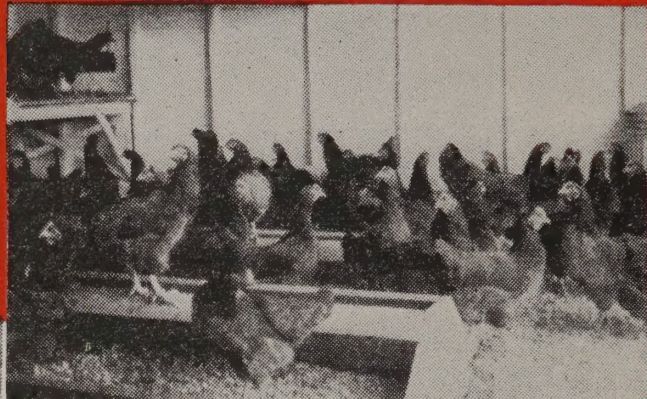
The

FULO-PEP WAY



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Liberty Villa Farm



Ful-O-Pep Research Farm • Libertyville, Illinois

THE Quaker Oats Company is constantly striving to help poultrymen achieve high production of good quality eggs, with low mortality and a minimum feed and labor cost.

Ful-O-Pep Feeds are made to meet these requirements economically and profitably for the feeder.

Our constant aim on the Ful-O-Pep Research Farm of The Quaker Oats Company, is for sustained high production and for low mortality, with as low a feed and labor cost as possible. The fact that we achieve such high egg production and low mortality on our farm, without using lights or supplements—records which compare very favorably with those at any of the 17 recognized official 1939-40 Egg Laying Contests—is your assurance that Ful-O-Pep Feeds are tested and proved under conditions of strict performance.

You are cordially invited to visit our Research Farm whenever you are in the vicinity of Libertyville, Illinois, and to look over the birds and the work we are doing. You are always welcome.



This fine pen of Leghorns, owned by Hillside Poultry Farm, Hillside, Pa.

The Ful-O-Pep Plan

A Profit Plan

PROFITS on a chicken farm don't come simply from using a certain breeder's stock or a certain company's feed, or a certain way of housing the birds. Good breeding, good feeding, and good management are all required to make money from any flock.

We strongly recommend that you buy good stock, because we know that with the high vitamin values and liberal animal protein content in Ful-O-Pep Feeds, you can maintain birds of good stock on a high production basis and enjoy the extra benefits of high livability and high hatchability. At the same time you will be feeding those birds economically because under the Ful-O-Pep Plan, oats and scratch grain constitute two-thirds of the ration.

*Ful-O-Pep
Plan is
Economical*

FUL-O-PEP DOES OUTSTANDING JOB *"We have been in the poultry business for the past 30 years. After many tests with other brands of feed, both high and cheap in price, we found that Ful-O-Pep consistently did a better all around job. We have been feeding Ful-O-Pep for the past 18 years. We feel that Ful-O-Pep Feeds and the Ful-O-Pep Plan of feeding have contributed a lot to our success." L. H. Duphorn, Hillside Poultry Farm, Hillside, Pennsylvania.*

*All-Mash
Means More
Feed Intake*

Some poultrymen have fed the all-mash ration with good results. But think of how much you save feeding one-third Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder-Mash, one-third oats, and one-third scratch grain. Furthermore, in most cases where we have seen poultrymen feed All-Mash, either in meal or pellet form, the birds eat more by weight in All-Mash in one day than they would in grain, mash, and oats combined. An All-Mash Program means not only more feed but also a more expensive feeding program.

There is no question that Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash, built around oatmeal, and rich in animal protein and healthful vitamins, will go a long way in maintaining uniform high egg production throughout the year. Almost any chicken under any feeding program will lay comparatively well in the spring. But it takes an unusual feed to get high production throughout the winter and summer months when egg prices are high.

The Ful-O-Pep system of feeding one-third oats, one-third scratch grain, and only one-third Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash enables the birds to eat their feed readily in both cold and hot weather. Birds find it difficult to eat a lot of mash in meal form at such times. With a *combination* of meal and pellets making up the mash portion of the ration, as recommended by the Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed Program, you can be sure the birds will eat an adequate amount of mash.

*Maintain
High Egg
Production*

By following the Ful-O-Pep Feeding Program you should find, as we do, that birds keep in good flesh and do not tend to become overfat. Moreover, you should have exceptionally few culls and maintain unusually high egg production, when based on the original number of pullets housed. A number of poultry farms using Ful-O-Pep Feeds have averaged better than 200 eggs per bird without making allowance for culling or mortality. On the basis of the present records of the 1,700 pullets that were housed in the fall at our Ful-O-Pep Research Farm, the average production should go well over 200 eggs.



What a difference there is in the profit from a flock when you calculate egg production on the pullets housed rather than the pullets left at the end of each month. Many poultrymen, unfortunately, think they are doing well because they systematically cull the flock and thus maintain high



W. F. Allen, Jenks, Oklahoma, can justly be proud of this flock.

production per bird remaining. When you lose 20% to 30% or more of the birds through mortality and culling, it indicates mismanagement, wrong feed, or poor breeding, and in turn a loss of profit.

We urge that this year you prove to yourself the exceptional economy, the high production, the high livability, the fine egg quality, and the low feed consumption in proportion to production you can obtain by feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash the Ful-O-Pep Way.

Compare the feed cost under your present feeding program with the average cost of Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash, Oats, and Scratch Grains fed in equal parts. We believe you will be surprised at how much the Ful-O-Pep Plan will lower your feeding costs. Aside from producing eggs economically, Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash produces the finest quality of market eggs—the appetizing eggs that command a premium.

In the pages that follow we have outlined the Ful-O-Pep Feeding Program. Learn more about this economical feeding plan, now used by thousands of successful poultrymen.

*Ful-O-Pep
Cuts Your
Feed Costs*

FINDS FUL-O-PEP HARD TO EQUAL “We have fed various commercial mashes the past 6 years and have found that the Ful-O-Pep program cannot be equaled for economy, low mortality and high production of large eggs that sell for a premium. Our 600 White Leghorns this past year have produced around 75% since November and have been so profitable that we plan to have about 1500 in the laying house this fall.” Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Jenks, Oklahoma.



A mighty busy poultry house, owned by C. T. Hayes, Shorterville, Ala.

Oats Are News

FOR a number of years we have been pointing out the virtues of oats as part of the poultry ration. It now looks as if we were too conservative in our claims. Judging by the results obtained at several of the college experiment stations, we have been comparatively modest.

*Colleges
Find Oats
Superior*

Recently the Iowa Experiment Station published a report entitled "Oats Rank First for Poultry". What more could be said? The Ohio Experiment Station says you can get more eggs, bigger eggs, and keep the birds in better flesh feeding up to 40% of oats. When two of our leading corn states so highly recommend oats, it is obvious that the Scotchman was right in saying, "Because of oats, in England they raise the horses and in Scotland they raise the men".

Naturally we are very much interested to see others appreciate that oats are so outstanding. From the standpoint of the layers on the Ful-O-Pep Farm, one of the most important

FUL-O-PEP PRODUCES RESULTS "I have used Ful-O-Pep Feeds and the Ful-O-Pep Plan since I have been in the poultry business. I find that I can grow large, strong, healthy pullets that lay and continue to lay on this plan at a very economical cost. My mortality has been exceptionally low. My present flock of 550 White Leghorns have averaged over 400 eggs per day since coming into production last fall." C. T. Hayes, Shorterville, Alabama.

features of oats is its value in preventing constipation. Oats is our best grain source for Vitamin B₁, the vitamin of value for preventing constipation. Then, too, since the oat hull is largely not digested, it provides bulk. Constipation is due in great part to a lack of Vitamin B₁ and bulk in the food.

Tons of epsom salts have been used by poultrymen to eliminate constipation in the flock. It would rather stagger the imagination. Poultrymen who are feeding oats freely reduce greatly the need for laxatives to keep the birds straightened out. What a relief that is to the poultryman!

*Helps to
Prevent
Constipation*

Oats also contain an anti-cannibalism factor not found in corn. When you think of all the mechanical contraptions used in the last few years to keep hens from eating each other up, it seems just too simple to be true that oats carries a factor which helps stop feather picking and cannibalism. Many poultrymen who have been feeding a ration high in corn have unfortunately been under the impression that feather picking and cannibalism were inherited.

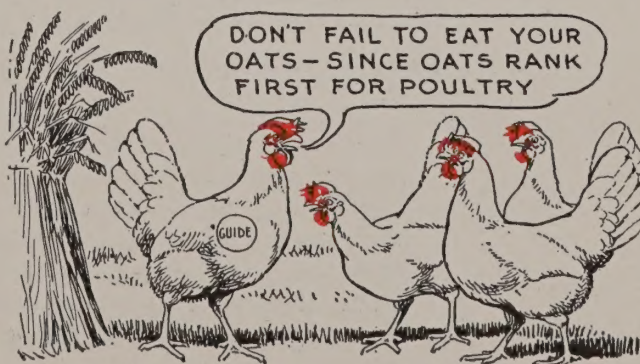
If you raised your chicks on the Ful-O-Pep Feeding Program and are feeding your hens 1/3 oats along with Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash with its liberal oatmeal content, plus feeding the Scratch Grain in the litter, you greatly reduce your chances of trouble from cannibalism.

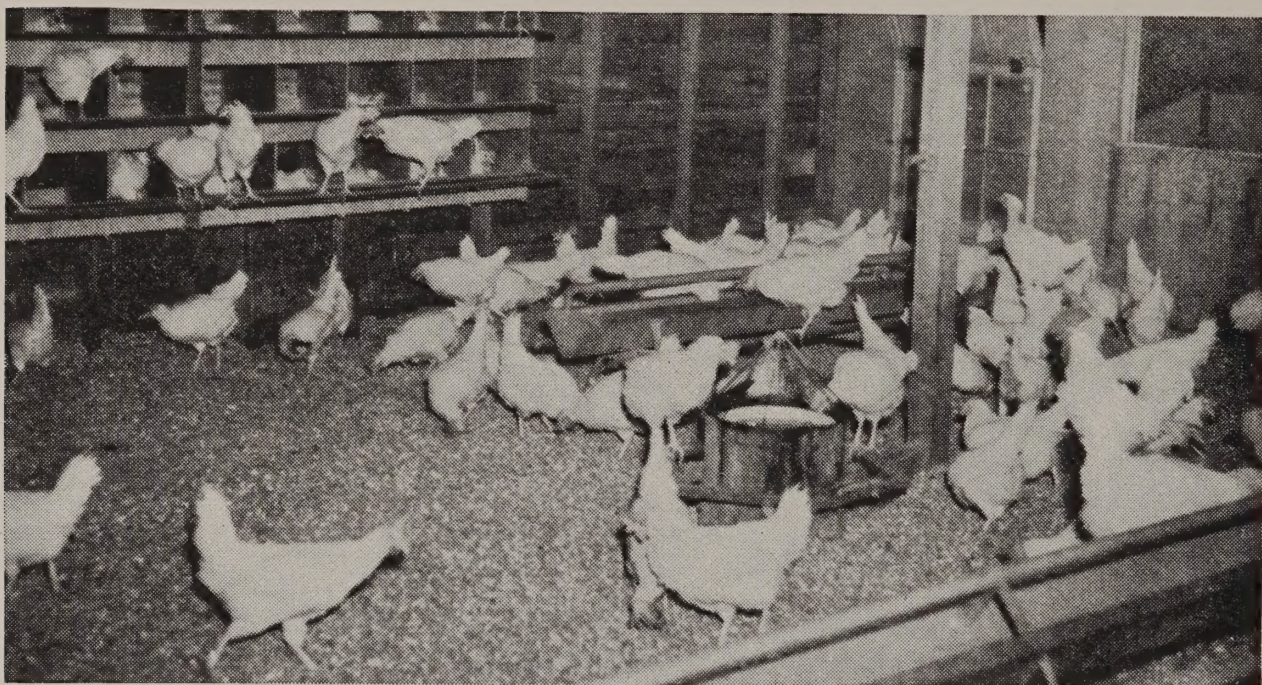
*Provide Hard
Grit When
Feeding Oats*

When feeding oats, don't fail to feed a granite grit that the chickens eat freely. We have found less mortality and less to worry about in the poultry house when oats and granite grit are fed together. Therefore, we wouldn't consider keeping chickens without this profit-making combination.

Research workers report they find oats build better bones. Since bones are constantly being renewed and since red corpuscles are formed in the marrow of the bones, it is obvious that oats or oatmeal are extremely important to laying hens.

Another value of oats, as pointed out by the Iowa and the Massachusetts Experiment Stations, is that you can reap the benefits of feeding a lower protein ration. We find hens getting a fair amount of oats do better on a comparatively low protein intake than they do on a high protein ration and corn. When animal proteins are used, a high protein ration usually costs considerably more. Then too,





Etcheberry Bros. of Pearl Poultry Farm, Montvale, N. J. owns this flock.

corn and high protein content seem to break down the liver and kidneys.

Many poultrymen wonder about the amount of oats to feed. If the mash is properly fortified with vitamins and animal protein, you may feed anywhere from 8 to 10 pounds of oats a day to the hundred birds, depending upon their size. We recommend that the oats be fed in hoppers which are placed on the floor. Provide plenty of hopper space so all the birds have a chance to eat oats at one time.

*Feed Battery
Hens Oats
And Mash*

The most effective way to feed hens in batteries is half Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash and half whole oats. Hens need the extra vitamin intake as well as the bulk or fibre since they do not have a chance to eat litter.

When a hen fed the Ful-O-Pep Way quits laying, she almost always is in excellent flesh, and brings a good price on the market. For the sake of your profits we hope you decide to give Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash and the Ful-O-Pep Save-On-Feed Plan a thorough trial at once.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH "Since we have been following your program, we have found a decided improvement in the health and production of our breeders. Besides their better health, the feeding of one-third oats, one-third Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash, and one-third grain has meant quite a saving for us. We firmly believe that this program constitutes an excellent combination for successful poultry farming." Pearl Poultry Farm, Montvale, New Jersey.



Fitting's "Daily Bred" Barred Rocks have real breeding behind them.

Proper Use of Pellets

WE find by the intelligent feeding of pellets, we obtain even greater egg production and lower mortality. We do not believe pellets should be used as the sole mash. They should be fed as a supplement, thus insuring an even consumption of mash day by day.

On a raw, cold, windy day, hens do not like to drink water and in turn do not eat anywhere near as much mash, which naturally makes them thirsty. The colder the day, the less water they drink and consequently the less mash they consume. This does not apply to pellets. The birds can eat pellets readily without having to drink.

*Birds Can
Eat Pellets
Readily*

In an experiment reported by the University of Illinois, birds ate as much mash in pellet form in a 20-minute period

NETS A SAVING OF \$1000 ON FUL-O-PEP "After carefully testing Ful-O-Pep Feeds on a few pens, we have been using them exclusively on our 1200 hens under trap-nest and on the thousands of chicks started and grown on our breeding farm each year. Fitting "Daily Bred" Barred-Rock hens developed by the Ful-O-Pep restricted feeding method and fed Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash, meal and pellet form, plus grain and grit, maintain steady high egg production without loss of body weight, at a feed cost so low that the savings net us \$1000 a year. Mortality is less than 5% in seven months of steady laying." Harry W. Fitting, La Fayette, Indiana.

in the morning and 20 minutes in the afternoon as they would of mash kept before them for twelve hours.

*Amount of
Pellets to
Feed Varies*

The amount of pellets fed at noon should vary with the weather. In mild weather feed a pound or two of pellets per 100 birds per day. Place them on top of the mash or in separate hoppers but be sure all of the birds get a chance to eat the pellets. When you have cold, raw weather, or in hot weather when it is equally difficult for the birds to eat mash, increase the amount of pellets fed at noon up to five to six or even seven pounds per hundred birds. In this way, the birds have an adequate intake of mash.

We found last winter at the Ful-O-Pep Farm by feeding pellets, we were able to maintain uniform egg production and good egg size. In previous years, every time we had cold weather, egg production and egg size would drop off for a period of a week or two. Obviously the birds did not eat mash as they should to maintain the proper vitamin and protein requirements to produce eggs.

*Sick Birds
Need Extra
Vitamins*

A chicken with a cold or bronchitis or chicken pox is in need of an extra supply of vitamins. We have never been able to supply vitamins to these birds as needed in meal form because they find it difficult to eat mash. In the past, such birds have always eaten a great deal of grain; consequently lost weight, dropped off in production and in egg size. We feel this has also been a large factor in the mortality commonly experienced with respiratory troubles.

*Pellets Help
Increase
Production*

When moving pullets into winter quarters begin feeding some Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash Pellets on top of the mash in the hoppers. Chickens do not eat anything freely that is new or strange. If your birds should get into trouble from colds and you have not been feeding pellets, they won't learn to eat pellets until they are practically over the trouble.

As long as the weather is mild and the birds are in good condition, we see no reason for feeding over a pound to two pounds of pellets per 100 birds. Hold the pellets as sort of "an ace in the hole" so that when birds do not consume the proper amount of mash you can increase the pellets to maintain adequate mash consumption.

At the Ful-O-Pep Research Farm, we have been comparing pens fed with and without pellets. We obtained about ten eggs more per bird last winter from the pens fed pellets.

Many poultrymen have tried to get adequate mash consumption in both cold and hot weather by feeding a wet mash. This frequently physicks the birds. We find it easier



Seneca Farm, Toms River, N. J. finds Ful-O-Pep has what it takes.

to get proper mash consumption by using pellets rather than a wet mash. Birds seem to be relatively fond of pellets.

Old hens apparently have a good deal of trouble eating mash. During the breeding season we strongly recommend feeding pellets rather heavily to old hens so as to get good hatches, as well as to maintain good egg production.

*Extra Cost
For Pellets
Negligible*

We have tried keeping pellets in hoppers instead of feeding pellets as a supplement, but we have not been able to get as good production. It seems less effective in maintaining good production than mash alone. The combination of mash and pellets has given the best results.

Assuming that Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Pellets cost 10 cents a hundred pounds extra, which is 1/10 of a cent a pound, this only means an additional expense of 1 cent to 1½ cents per bird. As you do not feed over ten to fifteen pounds of pellets to a hen in a year, the extra cost is negligible. We are confident it will mean at least a dozen more eggs per bird in a year based on the original birds housed.

FUL-O-PEP MEASURES UP TO CLAIMS *"I first became interested in Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash through your representative claims of low mortality in the laying house and sustained high production. I raised my chicks that year on Ful-O-Pep Feeds and followed through with Egg-Breeder Mash. I had the results you claim and have found a very economical feed. I have been feeding Ful-O-Pep 4 years and carry 1600 layers."* Hugo Rolander, Seneca Farm, Toms River, New Jersey.

Housing the Pullets

PROPER housing of pullets presents quite a problem. Some poultrymen are under the impression the best way to house pullets is to move them to permanent quarters long before they begin to lay. They feel that moving pullets after coming into production disturbs them so they go into a molt. We do not agree with this.

*Bring Pullets
In Production
On Range*

We recommend that pullets be brought into production on the range and then housed. Such pullets are quieter and more easily handled. Great care should be taken not to injure nor to scare the pullets in moving them. If you are rough in handling, it leads to a good many internal injuries that do not show up until some time later. The comb turns purple and your potential producers gradually fade away and die.

*Production
Depends on
Appetite*

As far as keeping the pullets in production is concerned, it is primarily a question of feed and feeding method. If birds have real appetites when they come off the range, you won't have any difficulty in getting them to eat. If you have been crowding the pullets on range, giving them all the corn they will eat at night, and continue to follow this practice inside, they become badly constipated, lose their appetite, and get out of condition.

On the other hand, if you have been following the Ful-O-Pep program of feeding lots of oats and not much grain, the pullets continue to have good appetites and keep on increasing in body size and in egg production. Furthermore, they are not apt to lay soft shelled eggs or shellless eggs.

*Neck Molt
Preventable
In Pullets*

We believe pullets should be big-framed, strong, sound, vigorous birds, and feathered well. Better for them not to have a lot of internal, abdominal fat. They should be smooth feathered and full breasted.

See that your feed hoppers are on the floor, so the pullets have no difficulty in finding both oats and mash. Start feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash Pellets, so in the event they develop colds after housing they will get adequate vitamin and protein intake. By taking these precautions, you help prevent their going into a molt and in turn are able to obtain relatively good winter production.

A mistake poultrymen make is to throw the grain in a deep litter when the pullets have been accustomed to picking the

grain off the ground. For the first few days they are housed, push the litter aside when you feed grain.

One of the problems when pullets are housed is over-heating, especially in the summertime, if the house is tight and hot and the birds are kept confined. There isn't anything that will throw pullets into a molt quicker than to keep them in a hot house night and day. According to the work done at the Kansas Experiment Station, when temperatures of the hen house are over 90° for twenty-four hours of the day, the birds are unable to absorb the calcium and make egg-shells. There isn't much of anything else a layer can do except stop laying and in turn go into a molt.

*Avoid Housing
Pullets in
Hot Weather*

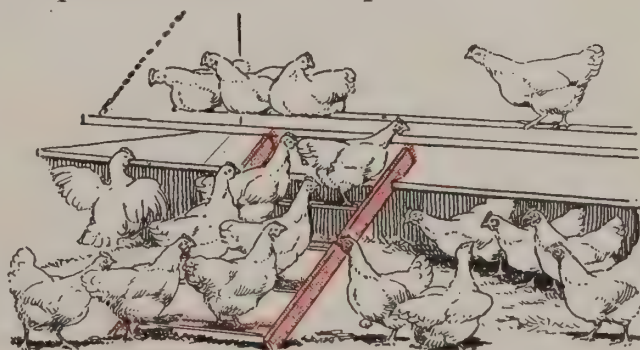
Don't house your pullets until the hot weather is over, unless you can ventilate on two or three sides, and the hen house temperature is as low or lower than average temperatures on the range. Avoid crowding the birds in hot weather.

If the birds have been roosting on range, it is usually quite simple to get them to roost in the hen house. Heavy birds which may not like to go to roost can usually be taught by having a ladder for them to walk up. Make it a point to be on hand as the pullets go to roost for two or three evenings and encourage them to walk up on the ladders or hurdles.

It is always a good practice to treat birds for lice at this time. Most poultrymen find that nicotine sulphate painted on the roosts is the simplest method of treatment. This must be repeated within ten days to get the nits after they have hatched. To keep mites off the chickens, paint roosts and nests with some one of the heavy disinfectants such as carbolinum.

*Treat Birds
For Lice
And Mites*

Where there has been more or less trouble from colds or coryza, we would suggest thoroughly disinfecting the house with formaldehyde and potassium permanganate before moving the pullets in. The proportions to use are one quart of formaldehyde to a pound and a half of potassium permanganate for each 1000 cubic feet of air space. Place the permanganate in a ten-quart container and pour the formaldehyde over, leaving the room immediately. Have the house warm and wet and the windows tightly sealed. Keep it closed for 24 hours. Then let it air out thoroughly before putting any birds in the house or attempting to work in it yourself.





These healthy New Hampshires, owned by J. Wayne Fairburns, Parnassus, Va.

Vitamins Vitally Important

THERE has been a great improvement in feeding poultry in the last 20 years. Even as recently as 10 years ago, if a poultryman told about maintaining 70 to 75% production throughout the winter, we felt he was extremely lucky. Generally speaking we didn't know how he did it.

*Marked
Improvement
In Results*

Twenty years ago, we were satisfied with hatches of 50 to 60%. Today we feel rather definitely discontented when we have hatches below 80%. Twenty years ago, we had a great deal of difficulty with shell quality. We had thin shelled eggs and thus a lot of broken eggs. Now, we get good shell texture the whole year round.

It used to be that a heavy production hen was bound to be in poor flesh. We used to tell which were the best laying hens by examining the keel bone at the end of the year. If the keel bone was particularly crooked, the bird had been

80% HATCHES ON FUL-O-PEP "During the past 3 years we have fed Ful-O-Pep exclusively and the results have proved more than satisfactory. Throughout the hatching season we sold our eggs to Jordan Bros. Hatchery at from 33 to 43c per dozen. Our average hatchability has been 80%. The first of October we housed 235 birds. Our feed costs have been from \$11.00 to \$12.00 per week, while we are taking in around \$25.00 per week. This leaves us a profit of \$13.00 per week." J. Wayne Fairburns, Parnassus, Virginia.

a good layer. Nowadays our good flocks keep in good flesh and their keels are straight at the end of the year.

With all these changes, most of which have been due to our better understanding of vitamins, we naturally have become more vitamin conscious than any other industry in the country. Undoubtedly there has been more improvement in poultry nutrition in the past twenty years than in the nutrition of any other animal.

*Poultry
Nutrition
Leads Way*

Ful-O-Pep Mash is extremely rich in vitamins. They include dehydrated cereal grasses or "Concentrated Spring Range,"* which brings to the flock many of the healthful benefits of fresh, green pasture. Concentrated Spring Range is a rich source of vitamins, minerals, and rich grass protein on which poultry thrives. In addition to what we know about Concentrated Spring Range, we believe it contains other beneficial factors of possibly even greater value.

Cod Liver Meal is another ingredient rich in vitamin values. It contains more vitamin G than milk. There are probably a half dozen other vitamin values in Liver Meal not yet exactly defined by science.

*Molasses
High in
Vitamins*

The addition of molasses to Ful-O-Pep Mash very decidedly stepped up the vitamin intake, particularly of the so-called filtrate or anti-dermatitis factor. Molasses improves the digestibility of everything the birds eat. It also possesses mild laxative properties worthy of consideration.

We are now beginning to appreciate the values of vitamin B₁ as supplied in our heavy oat feeding program. Oats contain rich amounts of the precious vitamin B₁ which provides the spark needed to help turn food into energy. A lack of this vitamin also leads to constipation.

As far as we know, Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash contains the essential vitamins, proteins and other food nutrients needed to help continuous heavy production, good hatchability and low mortality. Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash with its high vitamin values, its quality of proteins, its balance, and suitability to go with heavy feeding of grain is an economical ration to use.

*Ful-O-Pep
Rich in
Vitamins*

The poultry industry we believe is approaching a new era. As we stress low mortality in our breeding and provide the proper amount of vitamins as well as proteins, we will find further increase in egg production based on the number of pullets housed. This will lower the cost of producing a dozen eggs and thereby increase the profit from the flock.

*Trade mark registered U. S. Pat. Off.



St. Bede College, Peru, Ill., owns this uniform flock of Leghorns.

Feeding for Egg Production

A GOOD hen deserves good feed, good housing, and good care. If you expect your hens to lay lots of big, sound shelled eggs, you must give them access to the very things that eggs are made of and are so necessary to supply all parts of their bodies with health and vigor.

*Ful-O-Pep
Fed by Many
For Years* Many successful poultrymen, as you will note from the reports in this book, have used Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash and followed the Ful-O-Pep Feeding Plan year after year with exceptionally fine results. We believe it will help increase your profits, too.

The Ful-O-Pep Way of feeding hens is extremely simple. Keep Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash in hoppers in front of the hens at all times. Feed approximately 1/3 oats in the morning, 1/3 Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash and Ful-O-Pep

REDUCES FEED COST ON FUL-O-PEP "For the past 2 years we have been feeding The Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed Plan. Prior to feeding Ful-O-Pep we used a 32% Supplement, mixing our own mash, but since feeding Ful-O-Pep we find our feed cost has been greatly reduced. We also note that our mortality is by far less than at any previous time. Our laying flock raised the Ful-O-Pep Way has given us an average production of 75% from October through March, and we feel safe in saying that April will be at least 80 to 85%." Brother Albert Thomas, St. Bede College, Peru, Illinois.

Egg Breeder Mash Pellets during the day, and approximately 1/3 Scratch Grains at night. This will vary somewhat with the climate, and it will also vary somewhat with the size of the birds. With small birds, it is necessary that they eat proportionately more mash as compared to big hens that are laying the same number of big eggs.

*Consumption
Varies With
Size of Birds*

With small Leghorns that are consuming 21 to 22 pounds of feed per day per 100 birds, we would suggest feeding 5 or 6 pounds of oats in the morning and 5 to 6 pounds of Scratch at night, and enough Egg Breeder Mash and Pellets so they will consume from 7 to 9 pounds of mash per day per 100. With large birds in heavy production in the winter time, we suggest feeding 10 pounds of oats per 100 birds in the morning and 9 to 10 pounds of Scratch Grains at night per 100, keeping Egg-Breeder Mash in front of them, plus pellets at noon so they will be eating 10 to 11 pounds of total Mash a day per 100 birds.

Some strains are definitely inclined to put on fat and do not keep in condition on as much Scratch Grains as 9 to 10 pounds per 100 per day. In such cases we would recommend decreasing the Scratch Grains at night and increasing the oats in the morning, or replacing part of the Scratch at night by oats. It doesn't seem to make much difference how much grain the birds eat at night in cold weather, provided their total intake of feed per day is adequate. The old idea that a bird had to go to bed with a full crop in cold weather does not seem to stand up. Weigh the amount of grain and oats that are given per 100 birds per day—don't guess.

*Weigh
The Grain
You Feed*

When feeding light oats, it is possible to keep the oats in front of the birds all day long, but if you feed heavy oats, it is necessary to weigh out the oats. We suggest the oats be fed the first thing in the morning. The thing to watch in the feeding of oats and Scratch Grains is that the birds are eating enough Mash and Pellets to give them a sufficient vitamin and protein intake for maximum production and for keeping the birds in the best of health.

*Oats Reduces
Protein
Requirements*

Generally speaking, the less protein that we feed birds and still get good egg production, the better off we are. On an oats feeding system we do not need to give the birds anything like the total amount of protein that is necessary on a high corn ration. We believe there are materially lower losses on a low protein ration than on a high protein ration.

In using pellets, feed them according to the weather. In mild weather when the birds are free from colds or other nasal disturbances, feed only a pound or two of pellets per

100 pullets. In cold or in hot weather, or when the birds have colds or other nasal disturbances, feed pellets fairly heavily. With old hens feed pellets fairly heavily.

*Provide
Plenty of
Hopper Space*

If you have never fed oats previously, begin feeding them gradually. Be sure the chickens are eating an adequate amount of hard, acid insoluble, granite grit so that they are capable of properly handling the oats and grain.

An essential part of feeding is to supply plenty of hopper space so that all the hens can eat Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash freely. To supply the right feeding conditions for your hens, you must supply four or more running feet of open hopper space to each 10 birds. If you restrict the hopper space, the weaker or less ambitious birds do not get a chance to eat as much Mash or oats as they should and you do not obtain good even production from the entire flock.

Chickens like fresh water. When you have an ample supply available and the climate is not too cold, supply running water. It tastes better and the birds drink more freely. Just because hens will drink out of a dirty pool of water, don't make your hens drink it.

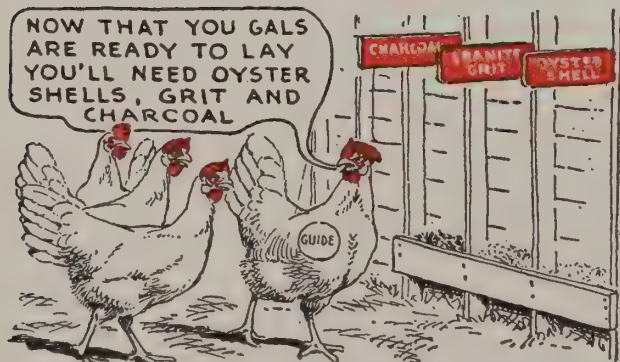
*Provide
Your Hens
Fresh Water*

During cold weather some type of heating device should be used to keep water from freezing. A heating device saves enough pails and labor to pay most of the cost of heating. It also materially helps in keeping up uniform egg production. A hen should have by weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 times as much water as feed. Water is the cheapest food ingredient that you supply your hens.

Grit should always be available in hoppers. Also put granite grit in the Mash hoppers when refilling with Mash so as to insure the birds having a supply available. The grit should be clean and bright so that the birds eat it readily. A gray granite with specks of black mica is the best type of grit that we have found. Many types of grit, birds will not eat. Just having a hopper of grit in the house regardless of

whether the hens eat it or not is not sufficient. After all, the grit costs you very little and may save you many dollars in feed and hens.

A proper supply of grit materially helps increase the digestion of grain. It makes possible the economical heavy grain feeding program that we are recommend-





Anton Nagode, Colorado Springs, Colorado, finds Ful-O-Pep economical.

ing. You cannot expect your birds to handle the amount of oats and grain recommended in the Ful-O-Pep Program and keep in first-class condition, if you do not keep your birds amply supplied with the type of grit that they desire.

Oyster shells are necessary for the formation of egg shells. If the hoppers are filled with fine shell dust, the birds will not eat them freely. It may result in weak egg shells and few eggs. Be sure to keep clean, coarse, bright shells before the birds. The birds should consume roughly a quarter of a pound per hen per month.

*Allow Hens
Outdoors
Afternoons*

When it is possible, let the birds outdoors on a grass range. It is best, though, not to let them out on range until three or four o'clock in the afternoon. That keeps the eggs clean in wet weather and also insures against the birds laying dark yolked eggs which are objectionable on many markets. Having the birds shut up until late afternoon keeps them eating Mash so that they can keep up in egg production. We find letting the birds outdoors all day usually results in a

FINDS FUL-O-PEP ECONOMICAL "There are many good things to say about Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash and the Ful-O-Pep Plan of restricted feeding. The small amount of Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash plus lots of whole oats and grain with granite grit surely is an economical way to get steady and profitable egg production. I have 1000 Leghorns, half of them two years old, laying 72% right now." Anton Nagode, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

lowering of 5% to 10% in egg production and affects the taste of the eggs and the color of the yolks.

*Green Stuff
Promotes
Health*

Hens that can get outdoors in actual contact with the ground, we find are tighter feathered, have redder combs, and are apparently healthier than if kept confined. There is no doubt but the nourishment which they obtain from green stuff, plus the dirt and the bugs that they eat, does keep them in better health and in better condition.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash and the Ful-O-Pep Feeding Program will help you get uniform production, sound health and flesh, and unusually fine quality eggs, at a distinctly low feed and labor cost to care for the flock.

*Make
Changes
Gradually*

In changing from another mash to Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash, make the change gradually unless the birds indicate that they prefer Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash to the mash they have been getting. We have had a number of cases when the poultrymen put in a hopper of Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash alongside of a hopper of the mash that they had been using, the birds at once showed a preference for Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash. If this preference is not shown, the change should be made gradually because it is necessary to maintain mash consumption in order to keep the birds in good laying condition.

Probably the safest way is to begin feeding Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash Pellets a week or two before making the change. Then if the birds drop off in Mash consumption, it is possible to keep their Mash intake level by feeding enough Mash in pellet form to get the total amount of Mash into the birds.

*Ful-O-Pep
Produces
Results*

Chickens judge their feed by sight rather than taste. The reason for being careful in changing feed is to get the birds accustomed to the difference in the appearance of the new feed. If the two look alike and are the same texture, it is possible to change abruptly. It is usually much easier to change from a finely ground feed to a coarse feed than it is to change from a coarse feed to a finely ground feed.

Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash is not a forcing, short-time Mash; it should be fed for several months to appreciate its body-building, health-promoting, egg producing qualities. Feed it according to directions. Your hens will lay lots of big choice, eggs that hatch well and do it at a low feed cost. An actual test will prove to you the real economy in feeding the Ful-O-Pep Way. Try it now.



F. O. Parker, McMinnville, Tenn., believes in supplying plenty hoppers.

Mash Hopper Space

ONE of the most important items of proper management is the amount, kind, and location of the hoppers in a hen house. We believe most poultrymen have no conception of the loss in egg production and in hens, when a large number of the birds do not have an opportunity to get their daily supply of mash.

Just because you may occasionally go into the hen house and find that all of the hopper space is not in use does not necessarily mean that there is adequate hopper space. Here's how to tell; when you put fresh mash in the hoppers, if all the birds do not have an opportunity to eat at one time, you do not have enough hopper space.

*Provide
Enough
Hoppers*

FUL-O-PEP CUTS FEED COST *"We have fed Ful-O-Pep Feeds for several years with most excellent results. For the past two years, we tested a well known commercial feed against the Ful-O-Pep Plan from baby chick right on through the laying year, starting around 1,200 chicks on each feed each year. The results revealed the Ful-O-Pep Plan will grow pullets at a lower cost, produces eggs at a lower cost per dozen with a lower mortality. In our opinion, Ful-O-Pep Mash with their heavy Oatmeal content, whole oats and restricted feeding is the tops, especially for producing commercial eggs economically." F. O. Parker, McMinnville, Tenn.*

On our Research Farm we provide two six-foot hoppers for mash and an equal amount for oats per hundred birds. If we count both sides of the trough there are 24 feet of feeding space for mash and a like amount for oats, or 48 feet of hopper space to a hundred birds.

*Place
Hoppers
On Floor*

We feel by far the best results are obtained when the mash hoppers are on the floor so the birds can eat without having to jump up or down. One poultryman we know had two pens with 135 birds to the pen, and similar hoppers in each pen, except in one case they were on the floor and in the other they were up off the floor. The daily egg production was consistently running ten eggs more per day where the mash hoppers were on the floor. Ten eggs a day from 135 birds for a year amounts to a lot of profit.

One of the best tests of adequate hopper space is the evenness of production from all the birds in the pen. With 10 to 15 birds in a house, and two or three hoppers, one usually gets better production than the good commercial poultryman. We doubt if that difference is primarily because of the amount of air or the number of birds in the pen. We believe it reflects the amount of hopper space. Make it possible for the boss hens as well as the weaker birds to eat at any time they want to.

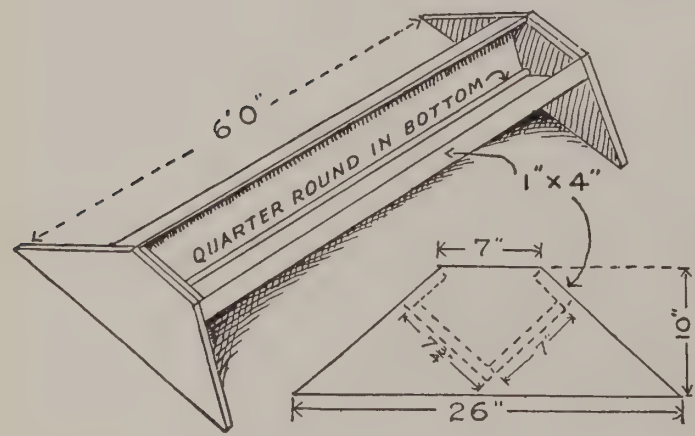
*Birds Prefer
To See What
They Eat*

This kind of hopper should be placed well towards the front of the pen with the ends placed toward the front windows so the light falls on the feed. There is no doubt birds prefer to see what they are eating. What's more, it pays to give them no chance to kick litter into the hoppers.

We do not like to see wires or flog boards on top of these hoppers. When pullets are first housed and one of them hops on a flog board and falls off, it scares every other bird in the pen, frequently causing injury that may result in mortality.

Few birds bother to get in the hoppers unless they are

empty, so little manure can possibly fall in the hopper. Actually we cannot see any distinction between a little manure getting into the mash hoppers and throwing the scratch in the litter. We think it is important that the scratch grain be fed in the litter so the birds will eat a fair amount of fiber and thus be much less inclined to pick feathers.





Hollingsworth Breeder Hatchery, Stephenville, Texas, feeds Ful-O-Pep.

Ful-O-Pep Laying Mash

THERE are several essential differences in Ful-O-Pep Laying Mash and Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash. Ful-O-Pep Laying Mash is built around pulverized oats instead of oatmeal as in Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash. There is a reduction of vitamin concentrates and the replacement of part of the animal protein by vegetable proteins, because Ful-O-Pep Laying Mash is recommended where generous range and its rich grass protein is available. While chickens prefer animal protein to vegetable protein, they produce eggs on them economically. This means quite a saving in original cost.

*Compares
Favorably
With Others*

Ful-O-Pep Laying Mash compares favorably in digestibility, in vitamin values, in animal protein, and in results with many first grade Mashs. We most highly recommend

FUL-O-PEP WINS AGAIN "I have been in the poultry business 20 years and until two years ago, when I ran the following test for five months on Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash, I had experienced a great many troubles. On this five month test 264 hens laid 22,107 eggs. Total Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash consumed during this period was 5000 pounds. Fertility on eggs during this period ran 85% per tray. Average eggs laid per hen was 88. I fully recommend Ful-O-Pep to other poultry men." J. Lewis Hollingsworth, Stephenville, Texas.

it to all poultrymen or farmers who let their hens run on range and who do not intend to produce hatching eggs.

*Good Egg
Production
Obtainable*

Because of the lower vitamin content and the replacement of part of the animal protein by vegetable proteins, Ful-O-Pep Laying Mash cannot be expected to give the same high hatchability that we expect to get from Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash unless the birds are running outdoors on a good grass range.

When hens are out on grass, particularly in the early spring and in the fall, it is possible to get comparatively good egg production on a feed that doesn't carry a lot of extra vitamin values. Also, where you are not catering to a discriminating market, or if you are not especially interested in maximum egg production, you may be able to use to advantage Ful-O-Pep Laying Mash. Eggs produced by hens running on range will have dark yolks and naturally do not command premium prices on a quality market.

*The Birds
Require More
Laying Mash*

Because of the lower vitamin content in Ful-O-Pep Laying Mash, as compared to Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash, it is not advisable to feed it on the basis of one-third mash, one third oats, and one-third scratch grains. The birds require a larger percentage of mash. As a feeding program, we recommend approximately one-half Ful-O-Pep Laying Mash, one-quarter oats, and one-quarter scratch grains.

Ful-O-Pep Laying Mash is available in both meal and pellet form. Due to the greater mash requirements on Laying Mash than on Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash, we advocate feeding a larger proportion of pellets—roughly 50 per cent of the total mash intake should be in pellet form. Feed the pellets on top of the mash in the hoppers at noon. They are especially helpful in increasing mash consumption when bringing pullets into lay.

*Make a
Comparative
Feed Test*

For the commercial poultryman who has to keep the hens confined or on bare yards, Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash is without question the most profitable to use. Should there be any doubt in your mind and you have separate pens of equal quality birds, make a comparative test, using the two different systems of feeding.

If looking for a lower price, quality mash, let us suggest you try Ful-O-Pep Laying Mash. It compares favorably with many of the first grade mashes in quality, in list of ingredients, in economy, and in results it produces. You will find it a profitable addition to the Ful-O-Pep line.



A view of the poultry house on Wilmer S. Burkey's, East Earl, Pa., farm.

Watch Their Waist Line

MOST poultrymen do not realize the dangers of overfat in their hens. There are so many things associated with overfat in our laying hens, it should be closely watched.

When a bird has a lot of fat in the abdomen, fat under the skin, fat on the heart and on the liver, plus other vital organs, it is not in good laying condition. We find such a bird's resistance to practically all diseases is very much less than when the bird is in trim, working condition. Blowouts, dirty behinds, soft shelled eggs, apoplexy, fatty degeneration of the liver, and many other things come from overfeeding of grain, especially overfeeding of corn at night.

Unfortunately, many poultrymen judge the condition of their chickens by putting them on a scale at regular intervals. If they keep up in weight, everything is O.K.; if they don't,

*Keep Birds
In Trim
Condition*

9 YEARS ON FUL-O-PEP *"We constantly strive to produce an outstanding Leghorn. With this program feed plays an important part. For the past nine years we have fed Ful-O-Pep feeds, following the Ful-O-Pep program outlined in your literature. Today we have 2,000 layers that have laid well throughout the year with a small mortality. We heartily recommend to the man who wants to make money from his poultry to follow the oats program for his layers." Wilmer S. Burkey, East Earl, Pa.*



Chas. J. Henrich, Rowley, Mass., finds Ful-O-Pep produces quality eggs.

they must be out of condition. We think this is the poorest way there is of watching the condition of the birds.

We are not suggesting that you want thin breasted, weak, poorly fleshed birds. But there is a vast difference in having a plump breasted, active, vigorous hen and having an overfat, loggy, dopey hen.

*Examine
Fleshing
Over Breast*

When you pick up a hen, examine the fleshing over the breast first of all, and then examine the abdomen for over-fatness. There should be a good layer of meat over the breast while the abdomen should be full, soft, and pliable, but should not have a lot of extra fat.

A good many poultrymen have been feeding entirely too much grain at night for the best health of their chickens—that is, too much corn and wheat. We do not believe the amount of scratch grain at any time should exceed one-third of the total intake. If your flock is inclined to get fat, the grain should be cut down to one-fourth of the total feed intake.

RELIES ON FUL-O-PEP “After 3 years feeding Ful-O-Pep Feeds I am glad to report the results I get have been very satisfactory to me. My laying flock runs better than 750 Reds and am convinced that I can rely on Ful-O-Pep Egg Breeder Mash to produce highest quality eggs, the kind that satisfy me and my customers. My hens have laid better than 60% right through the winter and haven’t had to use any wet mash. I am a firm believer and follower of the Ful-O-Pep Way.”
C. J. Henrich, Rowley, Massachusetts.

Ful-O-Pep Super Greens

IN Ful-O-Pep Super Greens, available in pellet form, we are introducing a feed that is particularly high in greens. These green feed values are derived from Dehydrated Cereal Grass and Dehydrated Alfalfa Meal. Super Greens contain four times as much Cereal Grass as they do Alfalfa Meal. If you were to replace the water removed in these two dehydrated products, they would weigh more than the bag of pellets. This will give you some idea of the concentration of the healthful benefits of greens in Ful-O-Pep Super Greens.

*Produces
Deep Yellow
Shank Color*

This feed has many uses. Breeders who are anxious to produce chicks with the deep yellow color shanks of stock grown on range will find Ful-O-Pep Super Greens an effective way to supply the color. Poultrymen who are forced to grow their pullets on poor range and desire dark yellow shanks, which are indicative of good health, will find these pellets extremely valuable.

If you have had difficulty in getting good hatches because the stock required a larger vitamin intake, feed Ful-O-Pep Super Greens as a supplement to your present ration. Or, if your birds begin to have the sniffles, whether it be colds, chicken pox, or bronchitis, feed Super Greens liberally.

*High In
Vitamin
Values*

The birds can consume these pellets readily and this means much in maintaining body weight and egg production. We do not know of another mash on the market that equals it in vitamin values. Concentrated Spring Range* contains a wealth of vitamins, proteins and minerals which are so necessary for good growth and sound health.

Ful-O-Pep Super Greens with their liberal content of Concentrated Spring Range will greatly help maintain high winter and summer egg production. Where eggs are sold on a market that discriminates against dark colored yolks care must be exercised in the amount of the pellets fed.

*Amount
To Feed
Varies*

We would recommend feeding from two to ten pounds of Ful-O-Pep Super Greens per day as a supplementary feeding to the hundred birds. The amount to feed depends upon their physical condition, upon the color of yolk, or chick's shanks desired, and upon the difficulty the birds have in eating mash in meal form.

We do hope you will decide to try Ful-O-Pep Super Greens, in pellet form, supplementing your present ration.

*Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. for cereal grass.

Quality Eggs Bring Top Prices

EGGs produced on Ful-O-Pep Feeds and the Ful-O-Pep Feeding Program are, we believe, exceptionally high in quality. They are rich in vitamins, in proteins and in essential minerals—what counts most, they taste good.

*Ful-O-Pep
Produces
Quality*

Ful-O-Pep eggs have won many prizes in the Eastern Egg Shows where interior quality of the egg counts so much. The feeding of oats along with Ful-O-Pep Egg-Breeder Mash produces light colored yolks and firm, thick whites which are preferred on practically all discriminating markets.

The poultryman now faces quite a problem in egg consumption. In the past fifteen years there has been a tremendous switch in the breakfast eating habits of the American public. There are many times as much fruit and vegetable juices consumed for breakfast as there were a few years ago. As food fads go, that has meant a material reduction of eggs consumed for breakfast. Apparently American women have changed their breakfast eating habits. It's our problem to get them to eat more eggs at other meals of the day.

*Ful-O-Pep
Eggs Rich
In Vitamins*

Unquestionably, the adult population of this country is not eating an adequate quantity of vitamins. Children possibly are getting enough, but the vitamin needs of an adult are greater, just as hens need more vitamins than do chicks. As we decrease our food intake, we proportionately need to increase our vitamin intake. Ful-O-Pep eggs are a rich source of vitamins and should be much more freely consumed.



Ful-O-Pep Eggs in Ful-O-Pep Egg Cartons make an attractive display. These safe, easy to assemble cartons are printed in dark blue and red. They will help you get better prices for your eggs. To Ful-O-Pep Feeders we make a special price of \$2.50 for 250 cartons. Please remit cash with order. Send for them today to The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, Ill.



Robert Rhea, Sumner, Iowa, owns this uniform flock of Rocks.

Poultry Troubles

Disease and vices among the flock are generally brought about by unfavorable surrounding and improper nutrition. We find that for the most part they are easily preventable or can readily be checked by proper care and management.

BRONCHITIS: Bronchitis or laryngo-tracheitis has definitely become less important as a problem in the poultry house. We do not know whether the birds are increasing their resistance or whether the bronchitis is gradually disappearing. The most effective way that we know of fighting bronchitis is to feed pellets rather heavily, plus an adequate amount of oats in the morning and a light feeding of grain at night. Keeping the vitamin intake on a high level is of particular importance.

CANNIBALISM: Cannibalism has been a serious problem with many poultrymen that have used feeds high in corn content. Corn is deficient in so many things. Birds are very apt to get into trouble from both blowouts and cannibalism where heavy corn feeding is practised. Poultrymen who have carefully followed the Ful-O-Pep Feeding Program of raising chickens and feeding hens will have very little trouble with blowouts, pickouts, or cannibalism.

HAS FED FUL-O-PEP 8 YEARS *"We have used Ful-O-Pep for eight years and am so well satisfied that we never consider trying anything else. Ful-O-Pep keeps our laying hens healthy and productive through the winter months." Robert Rhea, Sumner, Iowa.*

In cases of cannibalism, reduce the amount of corn or scratch grains, and increase the amount of oats fed. Be sure to feed the scratch grains on the floor in the litter and not in hoppers. Where hoppers of corn or scratch grains are kept in front of the birds, many of them overeat on corn and become excessively fat so they are apt to get into trouble.

CHICKEN POX: When chicks are running out on good grass range, it is possible to vaccinate or inoculate them for chicken pox and they come through it rather quickly and well. When there is an outbreak of chicken pox it is unquestionably extremely important that the vitamin content in the ration be high. We are confident you will find the fairly heavy feeding of pellets while the birds have chicken pox and the light feeding of scratch grains or corn will be particularly helpful in reducing the severity of the infection. There is quite an amazing difference in the way different breeds react to chicken pox. Barred Rocks seem to be largely immune to chicken pox and White Leghorns are quite subject to it.

COLDS: Colds are one of the rather serious problems on poultry farms. When a chicken has a cold, it is difficult for it to eat mash, and when it doesn't eat mash it isn't properly protected from a vitamin and protein standpoint. Consequently, the birds usually get worse rather than better, and in turn are thrown out of production.

In order to guard against colds, begin feeding pellets just as soon as your pullets are housed. If the flock begins to have the sniffles, whether it be colds, chicken pox, or bronchitis, feed the pullets rather heavily on pellets, plus oats in the morning and lightly on scratch grains at night, until they are over the trouble. Don't let the birds become constipated by feeding a lot of grain at night. Protect them with the vitamins and proteins that are in the pellets.

WINTER MOULT: It used to be very common for any flock of pullets that began laying in the fall to go into a fall or winter moult. We feel today that it is quite unnecessary. If the pullets are brought in from the range, large and strong, with good appetites and then are properly protected with vitamins and proteins in their ration, most flocks will go through without a winter moult.

WORMS: There are two groups of worms that are rather serious in the poultry business. The one that has generally been the most serious is the tapeworm.

Probably the best way to look for tapes is to examine a number of fresh, warm droppings. If you find small, gelatine-like pieces that are rather white in color and crawl, and finally roll up into a small ball, the flock has tapeworms. These small, jelly-like masses are segments of the tapeworm filled with eggs. Finding a number of these makes it obvious that the flock is rather heavily infested with tapeworms.

Tapeworms primarily affect birds during the first year of their life. While there is an occasional tapeworm found in old birds, there are very few of them.

Fortunately, we have found it is rather simple to drive the tapeworms out of the chickens by feeding. Anyone who has followed the Ful-O-Pep Feeding Program in raising his pullets, and has restricted feed and fed oats, probably hasn't any trouble from tapeworms. If feed is kept in front of the chickens and there has been an opportunity for the tapeworms to become established, there may be quite an infestation of tapes. For some reason a heavy infestation of tapes quite frequently follows vaccination for chicken pox.

To eliminate tapeworms before your pullets begin to lay, feed nothing except as much oats as the birds can clean up in ten minutes at night for a period of ten days to two weeks while the birds are still out on range. In other words, feed about five or six pounds of whole oats to the 100 pullets at night, and nothing else except the grass and bugs they find on the range. While this will take the birds down in body weight, it will also clean out the intestines.

Many poultrymen have reported stronger, healthier birds, that have stood up in high production which would not have been possible if the worms had not been removed. We do not know of any drug or vermifuge that will take the tapeworms out of chickens.

Round worms, which are possibly not as serious as tapes, are still quite a problem for the poultryman. They usually come where birds are on bare ground, or where chicks are allowed on the same range with the hens, or where one brood of chickens follows another.

According to the work of Dr. Ackert at Kansas, the quality of the proteins and the amount of vitamins in the feed very greatly affect both the size and number of round worms in chickens. Obviously that is why the poultrymen who have good grass ranges have so little trouble with round worms. We believe it should be possible to similarly help poultrymen that have bare yards by finding the vitamins needed.

In the event the birds are infested with round worms, we would suggest using some one of the nicotine sulphate compounds to get rid of them before the pullets are housed. If badly infested, it probably is best to use something in the mash for a period of two or three weeks. Actually, if we can raise strong, sound pullets that are free of worms, they seem to be strong enough to throw them off at a later age.



Reduce Feed Costs the FUL-O-PEP Way



BOTH MEAL AND PELLETS

This book deals with the "Great American Hen"—your livelihood and ours—and the influence proper care and feed have upon her egg production and livability. We hope you refer to this book often.

See your local Ful-O-Pep dealer today. He is ready to help you increase the profit from your flock.

